

## THE CALUMET NEWS.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

Are we, or are we not, going to have  
an "O. K." team?Taft will now sit down and tell his  
Uncle Samuel all about it.Col. Roosevelt says he is a bad shot.  
"Twins" isn't safe for anybody else to  
say it.An appendicitis epidemic among tor-  
toses? And to think that operating  
time is two weeks away!Uncle Joe Cannon has a fine list of  
picturesque language at his disposal  
for that proposed baseball team of his.Now that the English people have  
been told that their navy is larger than  
that of Germany, they probably can  
sleep peacefully.There ought to be even a shorter  
and uglier word to call the person who  
set that story about about Roosevelt  
meeting death in the African wilds.Mr. Osborn hits the nail on the head  
in regard to the proposed tonnage tax  
by declaring that he is forced to the  
conclusion that "somebody is more in-  
terested in discovering an issue than  
in bringing about a reform."An English sportsman writes a Bos-  
ton paper to ascertain if there are  
any tigers in this country. There are  
one in Pittsburgh, quite a few in New  
York city and any number of blind  
ones in the dry wastes of the south.When Jim Jeffries says that a foot-  
ball player who is knocked out and  
can't recover his wind in ten seconds  
ought to be ruled out of the game the  
champion slinger pretty nearly  
proves that football as played is a  
more cruel sport than prize fighting.The resignation of Gen. von Bueck-  
man as governor general of Finland,  
together with that of M. Knapovich,  
director of the general's chancery,  
has been sent in to the Russian gov-  
ernment. No doubt exists that the  
Russian ministry will support them  
with officials committed to the carry-  
ing out of the Russian policy of what  
to the world at large seems "right re-  
pression"—what Russian diplomatic

## SO DECEPTIVE

Many Calumet People Fail to Realize  
the Seriousness.

Backache is so deceptive.

It comes and goes—keeps you guess-  
ing.

Learn the cause—then cure it.

Nine times out of ten it comes from  
weak kidneys.That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure  
it.Cure every kidney ill from backache  
or diabetes.We present the following case as  
proof.H. C. Krause, 149 Dodge St., Houghton,  
Mich., says: "About four months  
ago I began to suffer from pain in the  
small of my back and the kidney se-  
cretions also became irregular in pas-  
sage, showing that my kidneys need-  
ed attention. I had often heard of  
Doan's Kidney Pills and deciding to  
try them, I procured a box. The back-  
ache was soon removed and I have  
since felt better in every way. Other  
members of my family have taken  
Doan's Kidney Pills with the same  
good results and I therefore do not  
hesitate to publicly endorse this rem-  
edy."For sale by all dealers. Price 50  
cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo,  
New York, sole agents for the United  
States.Remember the name—Doan's—and  
take no other.parance softens into "close control."  
Practically everything pertaining to  
the government of Finland will be en-  
trusted to Russian, not to Finnish  
hands. It is announced that Gen. Mar-  
kov, formerly chief of the mobilization  
department of the Russian general  
staff, will be appointed vice president  
of the Finnish senate. As indicating  
the complete merging of Finnish in-  
terests in Russian interests, it is noted  
that the Russian minister of railways  
hereafter is to have supervisory rights  
over railways in Finland.

## IMPROVING BY JERKS.

When President Taft, at Corpus  
Christi, characterized the course of  
inland waterway improvement in the  
United States as "a procession of  
jerks," he epitomized not only the in-  
terminable and costly delays attendant  
on the work, but the strange indiffer-  
ence of the congressmen from the be-  
ginning of improvement, in 1822, down  
to the present day. It was a "home-  
ly" expression, but it was terse and com-  
prehensible. Equally true, however, is  
his statement that the value of the inland  
waterways was increased with the  
completion of each improvement. The  
policy of improvement by jerks was  
the certain begetter of the pork barrel.  
Under that policy no attention was  
paid to the fact that the inland water-  
ways form a chain of highways, with  
the improvement of one emphasizing  
the value of all, but with no possibility  
of the complete improvement even of  
one of the great natural highways  
when appropriations were made more  
for the enhancement of congressional  
re-elections than for the advance-  
ment of trade and commerce through  
relied on freight congestions that  
come offener and grow more costly  
with the growth of the country.There has been no part of the pre-  
sidential itinerary attracting more seri-  
ous attention than his trip down the  
Mississippi river. There was nothing  
of politics in the river trip. But there  
were emphatic recognitions of the ne-  
cessity for inland waterway improve-  
ment on definite plans to be undertaken  
on the recommendation of the en-  
gineer corps of the army upon the  
merits of the streams, upon their ton-  
nage bearing capacity when improved,  
with appropriations sufficient for the  
work, and with the federal government  
pledged to completion of work under-  
taken.The river itinerary was an object les-  
son. The entire country is convinced  
that the vital importance of the work  
has at last been recognized and placed  
upon a plane of recognition by the  
government from which it cannot be  
displaced. It was an object lesson of  
the hitherto forgetfulness and indiffer-  
ence on the part of the general  
government. It was a magnificent re-  
cognition of the inland waterway as the  
certain and the cheapest possible  
means of communication between ship-  
per and receiver, and as a regulator of  
freight rates absolutely just and equi-  
table of its operations, enforcing its  
judgments through the inalterable op-  
eration of the law of supply and de-  
mand.

## THE TONNAGE TAX.

The lower peninsula people who fa-  
vor a tonnage tax should remember  
the stand the late Governor Johnson  
took in Minnesota when a tonnage  
tax bill was passed in that state. Gov-  
ernor Johnson, who was big and just,  
and who stood for equitable taxation,  
voted the measure, and in his mes-  
sage he had the following to say re-  
garding the tonnage tax, which ap-  
plies directly to the situation in Mich-  
igan:"It threatens to violate the funda-  
mental principle of taxation—that of  
equity. It is certain that the moral,  
industrial and practical effect of the  
bill, if made a law at this time, will  
be to strike a severe blow at the de-  
velopment and prosperity of all the  
great mineral bearing counties of  
northeastern and north central Min-  
nesota, affecting alike the agricultur-  
al, manufacturing, commercial, finan-  
cial and educational growth and suc-  
cess, as well as the settlement of all  
our northern lands, both public and  
private, and the investment of both  
home and foreign capital therein.""It has plunged the whole subject  
of taxation into a sea of political and  
sectional feeling and prejudice, and  
threatens sectional hatreds which may  
disrupt and endanger the future best  
development of our great common-  
wealth, besides making the subject  
of just state taxation the mere foot-  
ball of partisan and sectional politics."And this is a state where the cost  
of mining iron ore is as low as ten  
cents a ton, as compared with a mini-  
mum cost four times greater in Mich-  
igan.As Chase Osborn says, the interests  
of our splendid state of Michigan are  
so intimately interwoven and so sen-  
sitivity related to each other that an  
assault upon any of them must be felt  
critically by all.

\*\*\*\*\*

## OSBORN'S CANDIDACY.

\*\*\*\*\*

That Mr. Osborn will make a spir-  
ited canvass between now and the  
primary election, there is no doubt.  
It would seem that one of the points  
in Mr. Osborn's favor that will ap-  
peal to all fair-minded voters, is that  
that part of the state in which he  
resides, has never been honored with  
the office of governor, although that  
section is looked up to and invariably  
furnishes a splendid majority for the  
republican party at every election.As a regent of the University of  
Michigan, Mr. Osborn is well known  
all over the state. As a newspaper  
man he is thoroughly conversant with  
the ins and outs of political and other  
matters which are of great benefit,  
not only to the candidate who aspires  
to the office of governor, but to the  
people of the entire state. Mr. Os-  
born is a successful business man, and  
as a public speaker and writer has  
few equals—Tuscola County Courier.Hay's Hair  
HealthNever Fails to Restore Gray  
Hair to its Natural Color and  
Beauty.No matter how long it has been gray  
or faded. Stops its falling out, and  
positively removes dandruff.  
Kafuse all substitutes. Is not a dye.  
\$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by  
mail, send 2c. for free book "The Care of the  
Hair." Price Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1674—New York restored to the British  
authorities.  
1791—William Wolcott Ellsworth,  
governor of Connecticut 1828-34, born  
in Windsor. Died in Hartford, Jan.  
12, 1868.  
1793—Bonaparte declared First Con-  
sul.  
1865—Captain Wirt executed at An-  
dersonville.  
1887—Winter quarters of Barnum's  
circus at Bridgeport burned.  
1889—The Roman Catholic Centen-  
nary in America was celebrated at Bal-  
timore.  
1891—First world's convention of the  
W. C. T. U. opened in Boston.  
1898—The battleship North Dakota  
was launched at Quincy, Mass.

## "THIS IS MY 50TH BIRTHDAY."

Professor Edmund Clark Sanford,  
who has recently succeeded the late  
Carroll D. Wright as president of  
Clark University, was born in Oakland,  
Calif., November 10, 1869. He received  
his early education in Oakland and  
after having graduated from the high  
school of that city, continued his stu-  
dies at the University of California,  
from which he graduated with high  
honors in 1892. He began his career  
as an educator as teacher at Oahu  
College, Honolulu. In 1897 he became  
a member of the faculty of Johns Hop-  
kins and two years later became con-  
nected with Clark College in the capa-  
city of instructor in psychology. He  
received honorary degrees from Johns  
Hopkins and Hobart. During the last  
twelve years Mr. Sanford was the  
head of the department of experimen-  
tal psychology and he held that position  
when he was chosen to become  
president of the university. He has  
written several books and numerous  
articles on various subjects connected  
with experimental psychology and has  
also held various positions of trust,  
including the presidency of the Amer-  
ican Psychology Association.DEAD LETTER OFFICE IS A  
BIG INSTITUTION.Hires More Clerks Than Any  
Other Division of P. O.  
Department.

\*\*\*\*\*

How stupendous is the work of the  
dead letter department of the United  
States postoffice, no one except the in-  
itiated realizes. It cannot but sur-  
prise the general reader to learn that  
this division of the postal service em-  
ploys more clerks than any other, that  
13,145,172 pieces of mail matter was  
received by this department during  
the last fiscal year, that \$65,599.57 in  
real money was found in such mail, or  
more than twice what it costs to main-  
tain the department; that the aggre-  
gate face value of the checks, drafts,  
money orders, etc., unearthed in that  
mail was \$2,202,934.54, and that 176  
persons are kept busy for eight hours  
every day of the year except Sunday,  
handling this dead mail. However,  
such is the case, according to an article  
published in the new publication  
issued monthly under the title, The  
Postal Service Magazine, which is  
making a great hit with employees  
throughout the country.The assignment of Fourth Assistant  
Postmaster-General DeGraw to the  
dead letter division in 1905 has led to  
a system of public education which  
has materially cut down the work of  
that department. Through the revised  
methods used more letters are return-  
ed to the senders. In 1906 out of 11,  
663,377 pieces of mail matter received  
there were 3,713,327 pieces returned to  
senders; in 1907 out of 13,005,255  
pieces received, 5,225,792 were re-  
turned, and in 1908, the number re-  
ceived was 13,145,172, of which 7,292,  
684 were returned. The latter figure  
included every piece of mail matter  
from which the identity of the sender  
could be ascertained. In former years  
it had been the practice to return as  
many ordinary letters as the force of  
employees available would permit, and  
to destroy the remainder. In order to  
return all such matter, a force of 50  
clerks is now assigned to that branch  
of the dead letter work.Another important movement is the  
promotion of the use of the writer's  
return card on mail matter. A card  
showing a model form of address and  
calling attention to the importance of  
its use has been sent out with each re-  
turned letter. The matter has also  
been brought to the attention of the  
public through postmasters, organiza-  
tions of postal employees, and the news-  
papers. The plan has lately been ex-  
tended to the public schools. The ef-

There is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look  
for this signature on every box. 25c.

E. W. Grove

feet of this "campaign of education"  
is shown in the receipts for January,  
1909, when there was a reduction of  
more than 150,000 in the number of  
domestic undelivered letters as com-  
pared with the same month last year.  
The division of dead letters is now  
organized into eight sections, or branches,  
namely, receiving, opening, re-  
turning, money, minor, property, for-  
eign and inquiry.  
The property branch makes records of  
all enclosures of merchandise and  
prepares for the annual sale all salable  
articles which remain unclaimed. The  
net proceeds of the last public sale  
amounted to \$10,848.01, the largest  
amount ever realized from such sales.\*\*\*\*\*  
COUNT TOLSTOI IN HIS  
OLD AGE.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Health Excellent: He Works  
Much and Takes Long  
Walks.  
\*\*\*\*\*St. Petersburg—How Count Leo  
Tolstoi, the patriarchal sage of Rus-  
sia, lives, talks and thinks in his old  
age is the subject of a vivid article  
by M. Pankratoff, in the Russkoe  
Slovo.Tolstoi has been staying at the  
house of his friend Vladimir Tcher-  
tkoff in the province of Moscow. The  
house belongs to the famous Pashkoff  
family and its former owner, the head  
of the Pashkoff seat, was there arrest-  
ed suddenly at night and sent into  
exile.The writer first saw Tolstoi as he  
returned to the house after a ride on  
horseback."The old man," he writes, "looked  
wonderfully erect, healthy and strong.  
Behind him rode his friend, the  
young Zemstvo, Dr. Nikitin, whose  
Hofmarschall's appearance contrasted  
unfavorably with that of Tolstoi.""Left Nikolavitch (Tolstoi) rode up  
to the steps, jumped nimbly from his  
horse and at once lost his brisk  
appearance. Bent and with the gait  
of a very old man, he went into the  
house.""In Tcherthkoff's house Tolstoi feels  
in first-rate mood. His health is ex-  
cellent. He works much and takes  
long walks in the neighborhood. In  
all that he has written during re-  
cent times echoes a triumphant vic-  
torious strain."

"To live is very good!"

The local peasants have not yet  
recognized him, and this is particu-  
larly agreeable to Tolstoi. He car-  
ries on long conversations with them,  
not in the capacity of a famous man,  
but merely as "the old man we met  
on the road."

## Talk About the Soul.

"A few days ago he wrote a 'mini-  
ature,' that is, a short dialogue with  
a peasant. In this 'miniature' he  
calls himself 'the old man.' The sub-  
ject is a conversation which he had  
about the soul which made a strong  
impression upon Tolstoi's sensitive  
mind. When the 'miniature' was read  
aloud in the family circle, and the  
sentence was reached: 'With such a  
people it is possible to live,' the great  
writer was affected to tears.""One day very recently" Tolstoi had  
a long conversation with Dr. Niki-  
tin. He described his meeting with a  
shoemaker. The shoemaker complain-  
ed that life was full of need, that land  
was hard to get, and earnings scanty.  
Speaking of this, Tolstoi said to Niki-  
tin:"The present state of society and  
of the state is similar to that which  
existed before the emancipation of the  
serfs. Then people were saying, as  
they say today, 'It is impossible to  
continue thus.' But in those days the  
solution lay in the abolition of serf-  
dom. Today there is no solution.  
From Western Europe we are taking  
only its miseries. Thus, for instance,  
we have taken one minus; their land-  
ed system (individual holding) . . .""Tolstoi is writing much. Two days  
ago he finished a letter on the Polish  
question. It is addressed to a Polish  
lady, who asked him why he did not  
write in defence of the Polish people.  
Tolstoi's answer is in the same spirit  
as that of his 'Letter to a Hindu.'  
"He is a foe of oppression. But sal-  
vation from oppression he sees not in  
armed rising, which only increases  
the sum of misfortune, but in the at-  
tainment of better relations between  
men, relations based on love for one  
another.""Tolstoi has also had copied on the  
typewriter two compositions, one on  
'Justice,' addressed to a student, and  
the other on 'Science,' a reply to a  
peasant's inquiries. In the latter he  
expounds his view of modern science;  
"Nowadays we learn much that is  
useless, and pay no attention to much  
that is necessary and useful."Selecting Aphorisms.  
"In addition to replies to letters Tol-  
stoi is devoting much time to other  
interesting work. He is selecting  
aphorisms of an ethico-religious char-  
acter from the works of the wise men  
of old. At present he is searching the  
writings of Lao-tse. He has already  
written an introduction to this work.""Tolstoi converses much with Mad-  
ame Linieva of Moscow, whose inter-  
est is national music, who has a con-  
servatorium for such music in Mos-  
cow, and who has lately made a jour-  
ney through different Slavonic coun-tries for the purpose of collecting their  
folk melodies. For Tolstoi music is not  
only recreation and pleasure, but a  
subject of lively interest."You are interested in music," said  
Madame Linieva, "yet you write ar-  
ticles against art.""I write only against false art."  
Music, however, does not serve to en-  
courage human greed, like other  
forms of art. Composers receive little  
for their work, and composition is  
not developed from the business point  
of view as much as the other arts;  
for instance, writing. With every post  
I receive several letters from peasants  
enclosing manuscripts. They want  
their manuscripts printed and do this  
in the hope that they will be paid.""In a further conversation about  
music, Tolstoi said: I do not like  
Grieg. He is a decadent. There is an  
absence of melody, a desire to be or-  
iginal. . . . In Grieg there is  
something artificial and far-fetched."\*\*\*\*\*  
AN OUNCE OF RADIUM  
COSTS \$2,500,000.  
\*\*\*\*\*British Corporation Will Work  
to Extract Substance From  
Pitchblende.

\*\*\*\*\*

London—Once it was possible to buy  
radium at \$2 a milligramme; now the  
market price is \$99 a milligramme,  
equal to \$2,500,000 an ounce.This was one of the statements in  
a speech delivered by Sir William  
Ramsay at the foundation stone lay-  
ing ceremony last Saturday of a new  
radium factory in Limehouse, an  
eastern suburb of London. The Brit-  
ish Radium Corporation, which is go-  
ing to extract radium from pitch-  
blende found in the Tremwith mine,  
Cornwall, is believed to be the first  
company in the world to attempt the  
production of the precious mineral on a  
commercial basis.A secret process, discovered by Sir  
William Ramsay himself, who is chief  
consulting chemist to the corporation,  
will reduce the period of manufacture  
from nine months to six or seven  
weeks. Work in the London factory  
will start at the end of this year, and  
meanwhile a plant has been erected at  
St. Ives, Cornwall, where the pitch-  
blende ore will be crushed so that the  
material for treatment may be sent  
up to London in the more portable  
form of concentrate or high-grade ore.  
Even in this crude state radium makes  
its presence felt, and heavy rubber  
gloves have to be worn by those  
handling it.It is one of the romances of science  
that the material in the old days was  
regarded by the Cornish miners as a  
nuisance, for it prevented them from  
obtaining copper from smelting. For a  
long time it was cast on the dumps  
or left underground. Today the com-

Made From Grapes

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder



Pure, Healthful  
Grape Cream of  
Tartar Powder

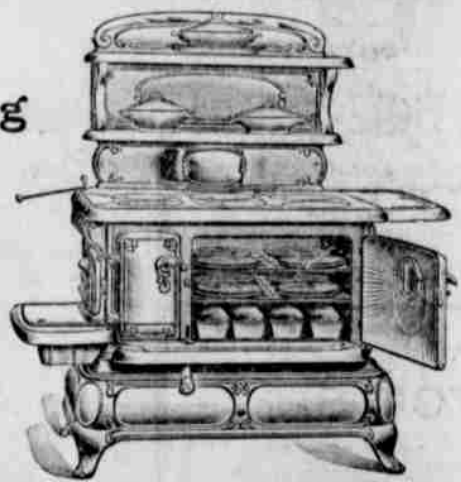
No Alum  
No Lime Phosphates

parative value of crude pitchblende  
ore is far in excess of the gold quartz  
of Johannesburg or the blue earth of  
the diamond mines.At the foundation stone laying  
ceremony Sir William Ramsay traced  
the progress of scientific knowledge  
concerning the new element from the  
initial experiments of Becquerel to the  
more definite discoveries of M. and  
Mme. Curie. He then spoke of that  
impressive discovery concerning ra-  
dium—it left alone, it gives a quan-  
tity of helium, the transmutation into  
helium taking place spontaneously.  
Radium, he said, is always changing  
into helium.The total quantity of radium which  
has been recovered for scientific use  
throughout the world is estimated not  
to exceed a quarter of a pound.Speaking of the medical uses of ra-  
dium, Sir William Ramsay said:It is known already that the disease  
rodent ulcer has been cured by radium  
compounds. It has been tried for can-  
cer, but so far the results are not en-  
couraging. One case treated by ra-  
dium shows improvement. That is asfar as I can go.  
"Radium has been found useful in  
skin diseases. Of course, the whole  
subject is just at the beginning, and  
the object of the Radium Institute in  
London and similar institutes through-  
out the world will be to investigate  
the curative power of radium more  
thoroughly."Nowhere will the increased output  
of radium be more appreciated than  
in the London Hospital, where the to-  
tal stock is only about 16½ milli-  
grammes. It looks like a few grains  
of grayish white sand. In the little  
apparatus used in the Flinders light pro-  
cess is radium worth \$1,000.The old-fashioned fisher folk of St.  
Ives in their picturesque hats of  
weathered granite view the coming  
changes with no friendly eye. It is  
certain, however, that St. Ives will  
in the near future become a busy in-  
dustrial centre, and as the water  
which passes through the pitchblende  
ore also possesses curative powers, it  
is quite possible that Cornwall may  
yet see the erection of hydros for the  
treatment of certain maladies.

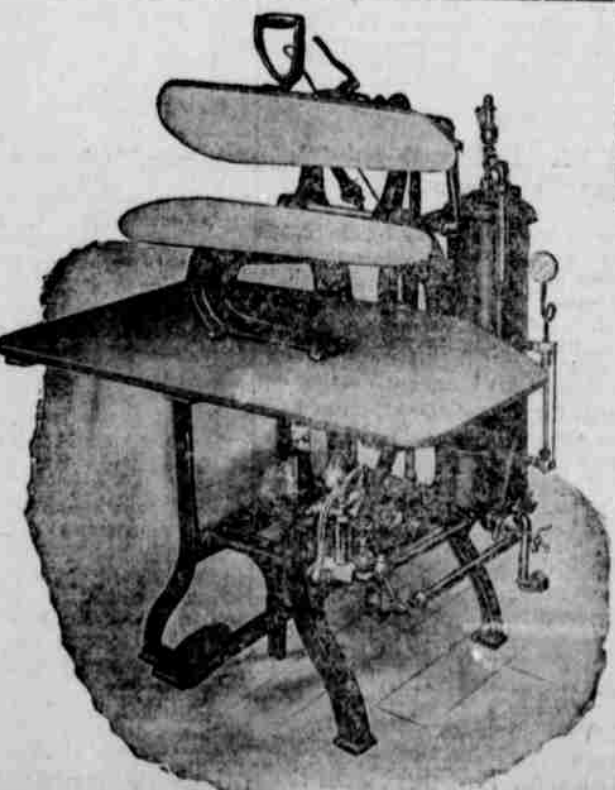
## Bake In The Sure Oven

of a Modern

Glenwood

"Makes  
Cooking  
Easy"

J. P. Petermann, Kearsarge &amp; Allouez

The well dressed man  
pays particular attention  
to cleaning, pressing and  
repairing of his clothesThe Calumet Dry Cleaning & Dye  
Works has met and fulfilled the ex-  
actitudes of the public by installation of  
Hoffman Machine.This new machine is a wonder and  
far in advance of the old method of  
heated flat irons. Beside the pressing  
of garment the Hoffman machine as-  
sures uniform springing, no danger of  
scorching, burning or injuring the fa-  
bric, takes away the grimy appear-  
ance, raises the nap, revives the color  
and imparts to the garment that fresh-  
ness desired by all dressers.The superior grade of work cost  
you no more here than the old method  
will elsewhere. Better phone 640 for  
our solicitor.It will give us pleasure to show  
this wonderful machine to all skeptical  
persons.Calumet Dry Clean-  
ing and Dye Works  
212 Sixth Street, CalumetHave this machine press your suit, it only costs 75 cents to  
be convinced.